

Business Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamstown, Kings County, New-York.

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword" in another column.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT was made at the late Fair held at Utica, N. Y., upon the merits of Sewing-Machines. The report will be interesting to those inquiring for the best FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. We come now to the last article on our list—specimens of Machine Sewing. We confess our great hesitation in deciding upon their merits, where all are so well done; but feel assured that our judgment must meet with approval when we award the First Premium to No. 371, W. S. Taylor (Grover & Baker's Machine), considering the variety of articles made up of different materials, exhibited there. To No. 30, John C. Smith (Morrison & Co.'s Machine), we would recommend the Second Premium. In justice to our decision, we would note the fact that all the specimens of work done on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine are upon plain, heavy fabrics, which are not considered by the ladies as good a test of the powers of a Machine designed for family use, as when lighter materials are neatly made up by a skillful operator.

Mrs. SEIDEN COLLINS, Chairman.
Mrs. C. S. BURNETT,
Mrs. G. O. GREENHILL, Committee.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING PATTERNS.—Bird, No. 4, Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public, to the new style of HATS, adapted to the requirements of a first class fashionable city trade. Particular attention paid to the wishes of those who desire the latest in the selection of a HAT. Bird, No. 4, Nassau-st.

OUT-KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF GENTS' HATS.—No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.—CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.—HARRISON & CO.'S CARBONIC ICE, with GLYCERINE will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HARRISON & CO., No. 161, 309, 311 and 70 Broadway.

At JEFFERS', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Balm, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

RUPTURE CAN BE RADICALLY CURED.—"Waller's Patent Lint" is doing wonders. It differs from all other—action in and up, light, clean, and will radically cure. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Supporters, and Abdominal Supporters, made to order. Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attendant inside.

THE NEW SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 40 Broadway, are greatly superior to all other lock-stitch machines, either for family or manufacturing purposes.

At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 CANAL-ST.—Ladies' Muffs, and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, and RIVTON BOOTS (Ankle), INF. A RUBBER BOOTS and RUBBERS of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

CATARRH.—Two priceless results follow the cure of this malady by Dr. R. GODDARD'S REMEDY, viz: Gonorrhea cured, and Consumption thereby arrested. This only REMEDY cures CATARRH, and it is the most efficacious of its efficacy. To be had at No. 613 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLING & LACEY, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-st., Metropolitan Academy Building, offer great inducements to buyers of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862. This popular ALMANAC is now ready. Price 15 cents; 12 copies for \$1; 100 copies, 65 cents; by Express, 65 cents. Postage paid. The Tribune Almanac for 1862, published by the Tribune, No. 100 Broadway, New-York, for 1862. Price 15 cents each post paid. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What is intended for publication, must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a security for his good faith. We cannot assume to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

THE DEFENSE OF GEN. FREMONT. Extra copies of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, containing the Defense of Gen. Fremont, with the Letters and other Documentary Testimony, can be purchased at our counter. Price two cents. If to go by mail, one cent extra must be added to prepay postage. Dealers supplied on the usual terms.

The most recent cry throughout the South, and it is said to be a stern call, is for Jeff. Davis to take the field in person.

A dispatch from Cairo states that heavy cannonading was on Thursday morning heard at Columbus from the direction of New-Madrid, where the rebels are 40,000 strong.

Intelligence that can be relied on states that the Rebels are in full force at Winchester, Va. They have there formidable earthworks mounted with sixty guns.

The President's Emancipation Message was received with the utmost enthusiasm in Washington, and the spirits of all loyal men rose as they have not yet risen since the outbreak of the Rebellion.

It is reported that the Nashville did not run into Wilmington, but into Beaufort, N. C. The captain of the Georgia says that he gave chase, but that the Rebel vessel escaped under the guns of Fort Macon.

The Rebel steamer Magnolia, laden with 400 bales of cotton, attempting to run out of Mobile, was recently captured by the United States steamer Saxon. The engineer tried to blow the vessel up, but the escaping steam killed him alone.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania referred to the statements of the Van Wyck Committee concerning Mr. Alexander Cummings, and caused to be read a letter, written by the latter, denying the implication that he had retained in his hands any portion of the money intrusted to him.

We publish this morning full details of foreign news by the City of New-York, which, though not so late as the advices by the Canada, yet contain important matter, including a sketch of a debate in Parliament concerning American affairs, in which Mr. Bright took an honorable part.

The Express states that Kansas has forbidden the immigration of Blacks. The truth is just the reverse of this. Democracy tried hard to make Kansas a Slave State, and so

fill it with negroes. Baffled in this effort, Democracy turned a short corner and insisted that, since negroes could not come in as slaves, they should not come at all! The Republicans, however, had a majority, and voted down that inhumanity. And a good many thousands of negroes who a few months since were slaves of Rebels in Missouri are now freemen in Kansas.

A special dispatch from one who is well qualified to judge gives the numbers of the Rebels at Manassas, Centerville, Leesburg, and the region thereabout. It appears that they have nearly 100,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 120 cannon. Great numbers of men are off on furloughs, and few whose time expires are reëntailing.

The Senate yesterday agreed to reduce the Mileage of Members of Congress one-half—from 40 to 20 cents per mile. The reduced rate is still liberal; but the distance ought to be computed, if not by a bee-line, certainly by the most direct mail-route. The country is paying \$1,000,000 per annum for a Daily Overland Mail to the Pacific. Members have come from California overland when that route was far more rugged, tedious, and difficult than it now is. We would not oblige any man to travel by any particular route; but it is not just to exact double pay by taking a needlessly circuitous route. Let the Mileage be computed in all cases by the most direct route, and let Members travel as they please.

The meeting of our citizens last evening at the Cooper Institute to give formal expression to their convictions that Slavery ought not to survive the contest it has incited for the overthrow of the Union was very fully and most respectfully attended, and its proceedings will be found of decided interest. The speeches were generally moderate in tone while earnest in spirit, and were calculated to carry conviction to unprejudiced minds. The declaration of President Lincoln in favor of a qualified and circumspect leaning to Emancipation on the part of the Federal Government lent zeal and confidence to the movement. The resolves of the assembled thousands are concise, lucid, and strong—they avoid menace, denunciation, and everything that implies ill will to the South or to slaveholders, and will command a very wide approval. We commend them to careful consideration.

We print in another column the interesting proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and desire to call special attention to the action taken in behalf of honest JOHN BRIGHT, the English Reformer. In recognizing the eminent services which Mr. Bright has rendered this country in its hour of need, the Chamber but expressed the grateful feelings of every loyal American. Few can understand how deep the convictions, how high the moral courage, required by a man in his position to stand up, almost alone, and stem the torrent of wounded pride and national resentment aroused against this country by the events of the past few months in England. But John Bright knew that prejudice, willful misrepresentation, and untoward circumstances had conspired with political charlatanism to place the United States in a false position before the people of England. He knew that principle as well as policy would lead us to do what was right toward our neighbors, and he stood up manfully and told the truth about us, without fear or favor. It is to the influence of such men as he—the great and truly liberal body of Englishmen whom he represents—that we owe to-day the fact that the British Government has not stepped in to break the Southern blockade, and transform the now waning rebellion into a successful revolution. All honor to John Bright! say we; and the English nation will soon re-echo the cry, for events are demonstrating rapidly that he was in the right.

THE PRESIDENT FOR FREEDOM.

We never printed a State paper with more satisfaction than we feel in giving to our readers the Special Message of President LINCOLN to Congress yesterday, by which he recommends the passage of a joint resolve proffering National cooperation and pecuniary aid to each and every State which shall see fit to inaugurate the Abolition of Slavery within its borders. This Message constitutes of itself an epoch in the history of our country. It has no precedent; we trust it may have many consequents. It is the day-star of a new National dawn. Even if it were no more than a barren avowal by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation that it is highly desirable that THE UNION BE PURGED OF SLAVERY, it would be a great fact, of far weightier import than many battles. But it is not destined to remain unfruitful. Congress will be more than ready to welcome and act upon it. It will lead to practical results, and these the most important and beneficent. The 6th of March will yet be celebrated as a day which initiated the Nation's deliverance from the most stupendous wrong, curse and shame of the Nineteenth Century. Years may elapse before the object boldly contemplated in this Message shall be fully attained; but let us never harbor a doubt that it will ultimately in a glorious fruition.

—We believe our neighbor of *The Herald* lately suggested the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. We heartily second the motion. Mr. Counselor Brady, likewise, at a recent Tammany festival, predicted that Mr. Lincoln would prove himself a good Democrat before the expiration of his present term. We congratulate the Counselor on the speedy fulfillment of his prophecy. The world does move!

The transmission of this Message to Europe to-morrow's steamer seals the fate of the Rebellion in every Christian land. Dahomey

is the last hope of the traitors in their eager quest of recognition and of allies. No civilized nation will think of entering into alliance with Jefferson in view of this glorious demonstration that "Union and Liberty" are indeed "one and inseparable." Long live the American Republic!

PEACE-MAKING IN MEXICO.

Any opinion as to the actual situation, or the possible future of affairs in Mexico, must be made at considerable hazard. Unsafe as may be the guidance of the Cuban official journals, we have been taught that their reports are of comparatively greater value than those which purport to come to us directly, at intervals, or overland channels. The letters, moreover, of our correspondents are more or less either the sightings—as applied to alleged facts—of the Havana press, or gleanings from sources which represent, in a measure, the sympathies of the allied powers. The judgments, therefore, which are formed here are necessarily based upon statements which we have no means of strictly verifying, than by a comparison with the few data which do not admit of doubt, or by as close an analysis as may be applied to each successive batch of semi-official and one-sided news. Applying these rules to the intelligence brought by the Columbia, via Havana, we can with difficulty reach any other conclusion than that, on grounds of expediency—if not of treacherous compromise—the representative acting for the Mexican Government at Soledad gives up the cause of independence for lost, and is shaping his course to accept not merely the treaty stipulations which were spurned by the President in July last, but along with these such political arrangements—even to the establishment of monarchy—as may be demanded by the allies.

The story, as reported in our last issue, is this: A preliminary conference—whether suggested by the Allies or the Mexican authorities does not appear—was held at Soledad on the 18th ult. between Gen. Prim, representing the three Powers, and Gen. Degollado, Foreign Minister under the Juarez Government. At this conference, which is said to have lasted four hours, and to have been of a most friendly character, the preliminaries were settled for the immediate occupancy of Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan, respectively, by the English, Spanish, and French forces; for the opening of immediate negotiations at Orizaba; for the return of the Allied army to Vera Cruz, in the event of a failure in the object of the conference; and for the restoration, while the negotiations are in progress, of the Mexican flag to the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa.

Taken by themselves, these preliminaries and the prospective Convention may be held to contain but little which is alarming for the political future of Mexico. But we have to remember that our previous report from Vera Cruz left the Allied Army there in an alarmingly unhealthy state—in no condition, either from that cause, and from their comparatively isolated position, to drive a hard bargain with the Juarez Government. This removal, therefore, at once places the Allies in a position strategically of great value, without their having to forfeit a single life; and at the opening of the sickly season in its virulence, they have a free passage to high and comparatively salubrious ground. It is true, these manifest advantages are, in part, modified by the alleged stipulation that, on a failure of pacific negotiations, the status quo ante shall be resumed; but he must be a credulous diplomatist who does not see how easily such a provision may be evaded; and how the law of force, which is the primary principle in all this intervention, will resume its full sway the moment the Convention appears to fail to meet the Allied purposes.

If peaceful negotiation were really meant, or if there were no infidelity to the cause of independence in the concessions made by Juarez's deputy, the health of the Allied forces might have been as well consulted by a cruise on board the ships-of-war in the Gulf, as on the high grounds of the interior; and the contracting parties in the Convention would then have met on entirely pacific ground. It may be possible to explain the honesty of the intentions which lie at the basis of the proposed Convention, on the grounds proposed by the Allies and accepted by Gen. Degollado, but the case, as it stands, gives rise to the very worst suspicions. And these suspicions, moreover, are strengthened by the concurrent report that the war between the domestic factions has broken out anew; and that while Gen. Prim, in company with the deputies of France and England, is bargaining with the Mexican Foreign Minister at Orizaba for the surrender of the national rights of the Republic, the Church party under Gen. Marquez renews the war against the constituted Government—probably in the hope of selling its influence at the proper time to the imported monarch at the highest price, and regaining its full title to the property so long enjoyed by the hierarchy. We may misinterpret the news in some of its features; but its general bearing surely augurs little for the independence of Mexico.

THE HARBOR-LINE.

The decision of Judge Allen of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff, the people, in the action brought by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots against Cornelius Vanderbilt, to restrain him from erecting a pier at the north end of the Battery, is an encouraging fact in the government of this long-suffering city. Mr. Vanderbilt sought to appropriate one end of the Battery to his private and particular use, on some plea of right, as Mr. Geo. Law has long usurped the other end without even pretending to make any plea whatever. The difference between the two cases is, that Mr. Vanderbilt proposed to do what the other has long done without let or hindrance, but that he, unfortunately for his nice little plan of appropriating public property, had to deal with the Pilot Commissioners, instead of with Controller Haws. Let us hope that the time is coming when property which ought to be held for and devoted to public uses, may not be permitted to become the mere prey of a few unscrupulous and overgrown moneyed men, who are continually hunting about for some weak

point in the public domicile which they may break through and steal.

The decision in the Vanderbilt case reminds us of the importance of protecting the harbor of New-York, by preventing obstructions beyond a certain line. On our side there is, we believe, no remissness in this matter; but in New-Jersey they neglect to enforce any rule in regard to an exterior line, and the consequence is, very serious encroachments, and the probability of permanent injury. The New-York Commissioners laid down an exterior line several years ago, for both sides of the harbor, and it has since been carefully observed on our part. It is not more necessary for ourselves than for our neighbors, and is equally fair for both. If, however, for any reason—even a no better one than that it was fixed by New-York Commissioners—it is unsatisfactory to them, let them provide for another by an act of the New-Jersey Legislature. The obstructions on that side may become, ere long, so serious a matter, as to call for judicial remedy, unless legislative action shall render it unnecessary.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES.

Human Slavery in the United States, at least in its present, specific form, is unquestionably doomed to extinction. Now, and for all purposes of private opinion or public action, it is useless to inquire whether it may or may not reappear in some other shape. Our general unphilosophical habit of grouping ancient and modern forms of Slavery—of taking it for granted, for instance, that Slavery in the Byzantine Empire, or in Greece or Rome, must have been something precisely like Slavery in one of our Cotton-growing States, has led to enormous blunders in the pulp and the forum. A very slight observation of the domestic life of the ancients will show that with them the household demand for slaves, and even for slaves capable of the highest civil services, far exceeded the demand for prædial slaves. The physicians, grammarians, clerks, stewards, and many of the shopkeepers of Rome were slaves, having all the value of the highest degrees of intelligence and professional skill. Millar, in his Essay on the "Origin of Rank," allows, in each Athenian family, a proportion of three slaves to one free person; and thinks the proportion in Rome to have been greater. Chrysostom in his Epistle on Ephesians, is especially severe upon the Female Slavery in Constantinople, in the Fourth Century; and his rebukes are curious illustrations of the cruelty practiced by Christian mistresses jealous of Christian husbands. There is, in all the history of the subject, a tendency to be observed toward domestic Slavery and prædial freedom. Thus we find it early asserted: "There are no slaves in England; one may be a villain here, but not a slave" (II. Salk. 66)—the word being derived directly from the Latin *villanus*—a country farm. (See Cunningham's *Law Dict. li. VILLAIN*.) Without entering into a deeper investigation of the subject, we may once for all assert, what it would be easy to prove, that Slavery, with its innumerable effeminizing influences, has never, in all the world's experience, been found adapted to profitable agriculture. Dr. Noah Webster in his "Essays" says: "I once heard 'Washington remark that from the Northern to the Southern States, the agricultural improvements were in an inverse proportion to the number of the slaves.'"

We have been led to the foregoing observations by the following paragraph, which we find in the newspapers:

"VALUATION OF NEGROES.—In the Mississippi House of Representatives a resolution has been adopted suggesting a data for the valuation of slaves in that State. The resolution suggests the division of negroes into six classes. These ten years old and under are valued at \$300; those between ten and twenty at \$400; between twenty and thirty, \$500; from thirty to forty, \$600; from forty to fifty, \$700; and from fifty upward, \$800."

All statements and estimates like these must be received with great caution; first, because slaveholders have always been disposed to exaggerate the value of slaves as an extenuation (which, morally, it is not) of their system; and secondly, because with the faintest prospect of compensated emancipation, we predict that the estimated value of slaves will rise enormously—children, probably, to \$600 each, and those from fifty upward, to \$200 each. Government will be compelled to pay not only an unconscionable value for the slave, but a pretty sum to soothe the wounded feelings of the involuntary emancipationists. This is a question in which we all feel an interest, because most of this money with which we are to persuade the slaveholders to recognize and regard their own interests, must come from the North; and all the advantage which we shall derive from it, will be that political stability to which we are already entitled, and for which we have already paid a price considerable if not sufficient.

When we look at the matter closely, we find it difficult to comprehend how a child under ten years of age can be valued at \$300. At that age, for all purposes of labor, it is worse than worthless. It earns nothing, or scarcely anything, and it must be supported. While the cost of its sustenance is therefore thrown upon its parents, upon whose daily toil it must depend for food and raiment, its former owner is relieved from all care of maintenance and nurture. Supposing, therefore, that it is worth nothing from its first to its tenth year, we find also that it is worth \$750 less than nothing, that being the sum at which it is valued at its tenth year. But between its tenth and twentieth year, it must not only earn its cost of daily support, but the \$750 at which it was valued upon its tenth birthday; and going on, it must be worth \$900 plus the cost of its support in its thirtieth year; \$850 plus the cost of its support in its fortieth year; \$800 minus \$500 plus the cost of its support in its fiftieth year; and after this fiftieth year \$650 minus \$750 plus the cost of its support—i. e., it is worth \$6 per